



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

So far as can be ascertained by the officers on duty, as well as from the sanitary inspectors, there is very little movement of either Japanese or Chinese at the present time; few arriving in the city, and a few are still departing. I have enjoined all inspectors to be particularly careful to note the movements of this class of persons, whether they come from San Francisco or not. It is only in this way that it can be determined whether there is an attempt being made to evade the patrol as now existing.

The city police department, through the board of health, has rendered good service in maintaining a patrol of the water front, as well as on the county line. I am now attempting to make an inspection of the outlying districts, and expect to extend this just as fast as it is possible. I have notified the surrounding cities and villages to keep a sharp lookout for any Japanese or Chinese arriving at their places, and to ascertain, if possible, whence they came. I have also suggested to them to keep the Chinese and Japanese population under a sanitary supervision. This latter particularly applying to San José, Sacramento, Stockton, and Oakland. I have reports from all these cities stating that this is being done. Little, if any, progress has been made with regard to the problems in this city, the board of health having practically done nothing toward a house-to-house inspection. So far as the true sanitary condition of Chinese quarters is concerned, the efforts of the board have availed nothing. I am informed by the president of the board of health, Dr. Williamson, that 10 inspectors with 10 policemen are now making a daily inspection of Chinese quarters which contain at least 25,000 people. This, of course, is a physical impossibility, not to say anything from a medical standpoint.

The press is still attacking the board of health in every way it can, and is fully and cordially supported by one of the mercantile associations of this city. They have issued a circular which is now being scattered broadcast over the city and I presume over parts of the United States, in which it is stated that the Federal authorities, joined with the State and local authorities, have stated no plague exists in San Francisco. I have taken occasion to call them to task about the misrepresentation of facts, particularly with reference to me as the Federal authority responsible for the statement. I have stated to all that plague infection exists in the Chinese quarter and will exist until a strong, determined, and concerted effort is made to eradicate it.

I have appeared by invitation before a joint meeting of the chamber of commerce, the produce exchange, and shippers' association, and have stated to them the facts as they now exist.

Now that the Chinese have brought suit in the United States court to test the validity of the law of 1890, the Chinese and Japanese have been led to believe that it will be decided in their favor. Whether this will be or not is a question. The Japanese filed a similar suit yesterday evening, but have concluded to await the decision of the first case as their conditions are practically similar.

I will make a separate report on the Haffkine inoculations.

Respectfully,

J. J. KINYOUN,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Inspection at Needles, Cal.—Suspicious death of a Mojave Indian.

NEEDLES, CAL., June 2, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report for the week ended June 1, 1900: Inspection of all Santa Fe Pacific Railroad east bound pas-

senger trains until suspension of orders, May 28, as per telegram from Surgeon Kinyoun, San Francisco. Up to said date I detained 3 Chinese, and since that date I have allowed 4 Japanese and 1 Chinese to proceed to destination. In one instance, where I detained a Chinese passenger, it was discovered that his baggage had gone on. Through the courtesy of the Santa Fe Company I had it returned to him. He claimed to have certificate in his trunk, but upon examination, it proved to be a certificate of another character. The steamer *Cochan*, referred to in my last report retained the Chinese on board according to the agreement made with me by the captain, J. A. Mellon. He reported their return, which I verified. While I have duly suspended enforcement of all orders, I have continued to carefully study the situation, and I find much good has been accomplished indirectly. The number of Asiatics going out of the State is now very small.

A very peculiar and somewhat suspicious death of a Mojave Indian occurred a short distance from here. I promptly visited the Indian settlement, but arrived too late to examine the body. Although he had just died, his body, with all his effects, was being burned on a pile of brush wood, according to their custom. I had no opportunity to make a positive diagnosis, as his only attendant was a medicine man. Any epidemic disease would rapidly spread if it once got a foothold in this seminaked tribe.

Respectfully,

J. F. T. JENKINS,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Boarding vessels at Victoria, British Columbia.

PORT TOWNSEND QUARANTINE,
Port Townsend, Wash., May 30, 1900.

SIR: Your telegram of May 29, 1900, stating that the Ottawa authorities had granted permission to Assistant Surgeon Fox to board San Francisco steamers with Superintendent Watt at Victoria, is received. Although I had not received this telegram on Monday, at the request of the company I sent Dr. Fox to Victoria last Tuesday morning, and he inspected the vessel on its way over from Victoria, thus saving them about an hour's delay here. As they carry a large lot of fruit this is important, and the officers were very much pleased. Hereafter he will board with Dr. Watt, and one inspection will be sufficient.

Respectfully,

M. H. FOSTER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

CALIFORNIA.

Smallpox on U. S. transport Meade.

SAN FRANCISCO QUARANTINE,
San Francisco, Cal., June 5, 1900.

SIR: Confirming my telegram of the 1st instant, I have the honor to state that the transport *Meade* arrived on the evening of the 31st ultimo, and on inspection 3 cases of smallpox were found. These cases were among the steerage passengers and were:

Leo N. Lalor, aged 22 years, Washington, D. C., civilian, canteen steward, Fourth Cavalry.

Joseph E. Martin, aged 28 years, California, teamster, quartermaster's department, with Forty-second Infantry.

Charles E. Warner, aged 17 years, Washington, D. C., drummer boy, United States Marine Corps, still in service.